

BOARD OF FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

Firefighter I/II, Fire Engineering

Sample Test



7/10/15

Version 0

Firefighter I/II

1. NFPA 101, Professional Qualifications for Firefighter 2008 Edition
2. Fire Engineering Handbook

1. Uncoordinated action by a responder, or freelancing, _____.
 - A. can cause savable property to be unnecessarily damaged
 - B. creates dangerous habits that can lead to serious injury or death
 - C. causes duplicate searches of some areas while leaving other areas unsearched
 - D. All of the above
2. T F Fire investigation does not include identifying defective electrical equipment.
3. For fires in multistory, multiple dwelling structures, what can serve as a chimney, taking smoke and heat up to the top floor?
 - A. 2x6-inch interior wall construction
 - B. Exterior stairs
 - C. Aligned closet spaces
 - D. Interior stairs
4. When surveying the exterior of a building, what should be noted for the pre-incident plan?
 - A. Key box location
 - B. Number of stories
 - C. Trees, land depressions, overhead wires
 - D. All of the above
5. Management of a mutual aid response to a hazardous event between two cities would be an example of a _____.
 - A. Type 1
 - B. Type 2
 - C. Type 3
 - D. Type 4
6. What is the most common form of secondary means of egress for occupants of a typical H-type building?
 - A. Fire escapes
 - B. Transverse stairs
 - C. Wing stairs
 - D. Isolated stairs
7. Caution must be used to walk through foam due to the increased chance of _____.
 - A. the need for boot replacement
 - B. vapors reigniting
 - C. frostbite
 - D. creating significant property damage
8. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) advocates the use of _____ in radio transmissions.
 - A. NFIR radio codes
 - B. ten codes
 - C. plain text
 - D. NYFD hybrid language coding

9. T F The oxygen used in conjunction with the acetylene in cutting torches is not flammable itself, but it supports combustion and can make for a very intense fire.
10. The most common type of sprinkler system is _____.
A. dry-pipe
B. wet-pipe
C. residential
D. deluge
11. T F If a fire seems to be contained to a basement and is knocked down, there is no need to check for extension into the upper portions of the building.
12. One of the dangers lurking in a motor vehicle for firefighters is the battery. In addition to the increasing power of today's batteries, what other difficulty faces responders?
A. The sulfuric acid inside the battery case
B. The ground cable is welded to the terminal
C. The conductivity of the car's body
D. Finding the battery
13. The main reason for sprinkler systems to fail is _____.
A. the main control valve being shut
B. sprinkler heads not properly activating
C. debris in the sprinkler pipes
D. poor maintenance leading to rust and breaks
14. Where should one hook an attack line into a standpipe system during a fire in a multistory building?
A. One floor below the fire floor
B. Fire floor
C. One floor above the fire floor
D. Two floors below the fire floor
15. T F The bank-down method of applying foam bounces foam off an object or wall adjacent to the spill, allowing the foam to bank down gently onto the spill.
16. What is the term used to describe foam's ability to withstand the heat of a fire without breaking down?
A. Heat resistance
B. Fuel tolerance
C. Burn back resistance
D. Vapor suppression
17. T F When command is terminated, it means the incident priorities have been met and companies are typically released from the incident.

18. The ultimate reason to use a command system is to provide for _____.
A. effective fireground strategies
B. sufficient resources
C. safety of emergency workers in the hazard zone
D. commands
19. The fire inspector's task is to _____.
A. make sure buildings meet the fire-prevention code
B. investigate arson fires
C. ensure firefighters are staying physically fit
D. All of the above
20. T F NFPA tests all fire devices to ensure proper operation and that they meet NFPA standards.
21. An operations Section organized to perform a specific function is a _____.
A. group
B. division
C. work crew
D. sector
22. What task or operation is the come-along, or hand-winch, not designed to handle?
A. Break tempered glass
B. Displace steering column
C. Hold tension on a vehicle on its side
D. Pull when used horizontally
23. When assessing an interior it is not important to note:
A. Area of rescue assistance
B. Various staircases
C. Window bars
D. Location of dryer vents
24. T F Smoke, not heat, is responsible for the majority of fire deaths in the United States.
25. What is the first step in assessing a building as part of a pre-incident plan?
A. Determine the number of nearby hydrants
B. Determine its ownership
C. Determine its occupancy
D. Determine the location of the electrical panel
26. The two-firefighter flat-arm raise can easily cause _____ injuries.
A. Leg
B. Back
C. Arm
D. Hand
27. T F The blanket drag is a good methodology for unconscious or large victims.

28. Which form of wood has the greatest surface area to mass ratio?
- A. A solid block of wood
 - B. A pile of wood dust
 - C. A four-foot long two-by-four inch board
 - D. A pile of wood shavings
29. What structural component is usually found in the horizontal position, supported by a wall and/or columns and support beams?
- A. Lintel
 - B. Arch
 - C. Girder
 - D. Joist
30. Bolt cutters are a useful cutting tool for a variety of purposes, but will not cut _____.
- A. A tree branch
 - B. Padlock
 - C. Reinforcing rods
 - D. Case-hardened steel
31. Which is not a type of extinguishing agent?
- A. Wet chemical, like potassium acetate
 - B. Aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF)
 - C. Helium
 - D. Dry chemical, like potassium bicarbonate
32. In vacant buildings, one should never perform vertical roof ventilation unless on a ladder or _____.
- A. Truss
 - B. Tower
 - C. Aerial
 - D. Load-bearing wall
33. Ladder _____ should be inspected regularly to ensure that they are not bent, loose, cracked, or broken.
- A. Feet
 - B. Beams
 - C. Rungs
 - D. Locks
34. In the acronym LUNAR, referring to information needed during a Mayday situation, the "U" stands for _____.
- A. Unit
 - B. How U (you) are doing
 - C. Unconscious firefighter
 - D. Unrecognizable situation
35. T F When firefighters are considering where to force entry, they should factor in how they escape the area they just entered.

36. SCBA stands for:
- A. Safety, cover, back, air
 - B. Self-contained breathing apparatus
 - C. Solo, cylinder, backup, apparatus
 - D. Self-contained backup air
37. For victim removal, the FDNY teaches use of a/an _____ ladder is preferred to a portable ladder.
- A. Portable
 - B. Extension
 - C. Aerial
 - D. Roof
38. Another method to stop an operating sprinkler head is to insert a sprinkler tong or wood chock. This is advantageous because _____.
- A. The sprinkler system will remain in service
 - B. It keeps the firefighters drier
 - C. It is the fastest way to shut off all of the sprinkler heads
 - D. It doesn't require orders from the incident commander
39. The harness assembly attaches the SCBA to the firefighter like a _____.
- A. fanny pack
 - B. Shoulder bag
 - C. Santa's bag
 - D. Backpack
40. Ladders may be marked to easily identify _____.
- A. company identification
 - B. ladder length
 - C. ladder size
 - D. All the above
41. _____ are attached to the bed section of a ladder to help with stabilization when the ladder is being raised or lowered.
- A. Ladder locks
 - B. Halyards
 - C. Pulleys
 - D. Tormentor poles
42. Breaking a skylight to let the by-products of combustion (smoke, heat, and gases) rise naturally and escape to the outside atmosphere is a form of _____.
- A. Reverse ventilation
 - B. Hydraulic ventilation
 - C. Mechanical ventilation
 - D. Natural ventilation

43. One of the disadvantages of the two-firefighter suitcase carry is _____.
A. It is slow to get the ladder into position
B. The handles often break
C. The ladder often strikes firefighters in the lower leg
D. It is awkward for short carries
44. T F Racing to a vehicle fire in an attempt to save property is standard operating procedure (SOP).
45. To raise the three-section extension ladder, firefighters may use the _____.
A. Beam or flat-raise evolution
B. Buddy system
C. Support poles
D. The back-mounted rung extension method
46. Unless traffic is controlled, how should a divided highway fire never be attacked?
A. From the opposing traffic lanes
B. From the same traffic lanes
C. From a parallel service road
D. From the shoulder of the same traffic lanes
47. Class B fires are defined as _____.
A. fires fed by combustible metals or metal alloys
B. fires involving live electrical equipment
C. fires involving radioactive or other hazardous materials
D. fires fed by flammable liquids and gases such as gasoline, oils, paints, lacquer, and tar
48. A engine company establishing a water supply will usually will forward lay or reverse lay to a _____.
A. Well
B. Pool
C. Hydrant
D. Tender shuttle
49. When raising both fly sections of a three-section extension ladder it is imperative that _____.
A. One firefighter stands on the ladder to serve as a counter-weight
B. Four firefighters work in unison to raise the ladder
C. Both fly sections lock into place with the dogs on both sides
D. The support poles get locked into place after raising
50. In the FDNY acronym ADULTS, used for large fires, the "L" stands for _____.
A. Listing
B. Latent
C. Large
D. Lasting